

VI 10

First Steps
in the
Use of the Pedal
for Piano
by
Dorothy Gaynor Blake

Price, 75 cents
(In U. S. A.).

The Willis Music Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio

FIRST STEPS IN THE USE OF THE PEDAL

For Piano

By

Dorothy Gaynor Blake

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FOREWORD

THESE studies and pieces are designed to show in a definite way the use of the damper-pedal. The student should first become acquainted with the mechanism in the piano by which the tones are produced. When his hand rests on a key show him how the damper remains off the string, thus allowing it to vibrate. After he sees the falling of the damper when the finger is lifted from the key, let him strike the key again, this time pressing gently but *all the way* down on the damper-pedal (the one on the right side). Now, when he lifts his finger off the key—if he continues to press down the pedal—he will find that all the dampers are kept off the strings, including the one over the string which he has caused to vibrate. This one will continue to sound for some time. Thus he is shown that the pedal instead of working with the hands, supplements them. It does their work for them while they are free to play somewhere else.

One of its uses may be illustrated in this way: One may sing a continuous melody without breaking off, even though there may be a long skip up or down. But at the piano one may play *legato* only when the skips are within the reach of the hand. When it is impossible to reach the next key in a melody without lifting the hand from the keyboard we can sustain the sound by pressing down the damper-pedal just *after* the first-key is struck, holding it down *during* the time that the hand is off the keyboard and *until* the far off key has been struck.

Another illustration we may borrow from the orchestra. Here there are many different instruments playing different parts and the man who plays the low bass-note can sustain it while the others play the chords which complete the harmony. At the piano our left hands are often obliged to supply both these parts and the damper-pedal again comes to our assistance. It catches the vibration of that bass-note and sustains it even though the left hand is taken from the key and moves up to play the chord.

A third use for this pedal is with broken chords. The separate tones of a broken chord sound thin but the damper-pedal allows them all to sing at once. The effect is rich and full.

The first thing to be gained by the student is independence of hand- and foot-motion, so before going to the keyboard it is well to practise this exercise. Strike the outstretched hand on the knee, at the same time raising the foot and counting

one; then lowering the foot on two and raising the hand on three, keeping the foot down. As soon as he can do this he may strike a key on the piano and count in the same way, playing straight up the scale one octave and back, using the third finger only, pedaling as in the practise-exercise and taking care to raise the finger high off each key. In other words do not let the fingers link the tones together but make this new helper do its work alone. Let the student play the same scale with the left hand, pedaling and counting as before. He may then proceed with the material which follows.

Above all, cultivate the habit of *keen and attentive listening* by the student himself. He must learn to recognize and avoid the "muddy" effects produced by pedaling passages together which contain discordant harmonies. Listening will make him discriminate and bind only such tones together as will blend harmonically.

Rhythmic notation for the pedal-part seems to be the most definite, tangible way of marking for this introductory work and shows clearly that the pedal goes down *after* and not *with* the key. After the habit is once formed [the student may pedal even sooner after the key is struck than is here indicated. With the principle understood he should easily follow these various forms of marking which he will later encounter.

	┌──────────┐
Pedal-foot	Down Up
	└──────────┘
Pedal-foot	Down Up Down, etc.
	┌──────────┐
Pedal-foot	Ped. *
	└──────────┘
	Down Up

These studies were so written as not to suffer musically from a *slow tempo*, which is *recommended* because the student thus has time to understand and actually experience the result of each pressure on the Pedal. As his control of the pedal becomes automatic he may be guided by the character of the piece in determining the tempo, always keeping before him that correct use of the pedal is his principal object.

Dorothy Gaynor Blake.

First Steps in the Use of the Pedal

3

DOROTHY GAYNOR BLAKE

1

3 3 3 3 3 3 etc.

Pedal

Pedal

2

3 1 1 3 3 3 2

Pedal

1 5 2 4 5

Pedal

Left hand alone

3

Pedal

4

Pedal

Sunday Morning

5

Pedal

Jack and Jill

Play with left hand alone

6

Pedal

Footnote: Jack and Jill—the two who climb upward side by side sing the melody and the repeated c's and g's between are unimportant and should be played softly.

The Trombone

Play with right hand alone

7

5 2 2 2 4

Pedal

2 5 2 5

2 2 2 2

2 4 2 2 5

Echo

Play with both hands

8

Pedal

The musical score is written for piano and pedal. It consists of four systems of music. Each system has a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a separate line for the pedal. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The time signature is 4/4. The piano part features various chords and melodic lines, with some measures containing fingerings (e.g., 4 2, 5 4, 2 1, 1 2, 5 2, 2 1, 4 2, 3, 2 4, 2 4, 2 4). The pedal part consists of a series of eighth notes, some beamed together, and some with grace notes. The score is numbered 8 in the first system.

Footnote: The right hand part echoes that of the left hand and should be played softly. The effect is reversed in the first two measures of the third line.

The Clock

Right hand alone

9

The first system of music for 'The Clock' is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5. The system is marked with a '9' on the left.

Pedal

A single line of music for the pedal, consisting of a series of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

The second system of music for 'The Clock' is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

A single line of music for the pedal, consisting of a series of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

The third system of music for 'The Clock' is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

A single line of music for the pedal, consisting of a series of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

The fourth system of music for 'The Clock' is in 4/4 time. The right hand (treble clef) plays a melody of eighth notes: C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5, D5, E5, F5, G5, A5, B5, C6. The left hand (bass clef) plays a bass line of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

A single line of music for the pedal, consisting of a series of eighth notes: C3, D3, E3, F3, G3, A3, B3, C4, D4, E4, F4, G4, A4, B4, C5.

The Old Rocking Chair

9

10

2 3

Pedal

2 1

3 2

2 2

See - Saw

11



Pedal



Plantation Melody

12

Pedal

ritard

Nocturne

13

Pedal

Pedal

Hymn of Praise

Andante

14

mf

Pedal

The musical score is written for piano in 4/4 time, marked 'Andante'. It consists of four systems of music. Each system has a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and a separate line for the pedal. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The music features a variety of chords and melodic lines, with some measures containing accidentals like sharps and flats. The pedal line consists of a series of eighth notes, often beamed together, providing a rhythmic foundation for the chords. The notation includes slurs and dynamic markings to guide the performer.

Boat Song

13

15

Pedal

Pedal

Pedal

Pedal

Pedal

The Seedling's Lullabye

Tenderly

16

First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4/4 time signature. Bass staff has a 4/4 time signature. Dynamics: *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *p*. Fingerings: 3, 1, 3, 1, 1, 2, 2.

Pedal line with eighth notes and rests.

Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4/4 time signature. Bass staff has a 4/4 time signature. Fingerings: 2, 2, 1, 4, 1.

Pedal line with eighth notes and rests.

Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4/4 time signature. Bass staff has a 4/4 time signature.

Pedal line with eighth notes and rests.

Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a 4/4 time signature. Bass staff has a 4/4 time signature. The system ends with a double bar line.

Pedal line with eighth notes and rests.

The Old Mission

Play with dignity and a big ringing tone.

17 *mf*

Pedal — 7 — 7 — 7 — — 7 —

— 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 —

— 7 — 7 — 7 — — 7 — 7 —

— 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 — 7 —

Hop o'er My Thumb

Animato

18 *mf* *L.H.*

Pedal

The musical score is written for piano and left hand. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is marked 'Animato' and '18'. The piano part is in 4/4 time and features a melody with fingerings 2, 4, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The left hand part is in 4/4 time and features a bass line with fingerings 5, 1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3. The piano part is marked 'mf' and 'L.H.'. The left hand part is marked 'L.H.'. The pedal line is marked 'Pedal' and shows a series of eighth notes with a sustain pedal line.



The Stately Poplar

Andante

19

mf *p*

Pedal

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented on a single page. It features a piano introduction and a vocal melody. The piano introduction is written for the left hand on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) and consists of 16 measures. The first four measures are marked with a '3' and a '5', indicating a triplet of eighth notes. The next four measures are marked with a '2' and a '4', indicating a pair of eighth notes. The final eight measures are marked with a '4' and a '3', indicating a pair of eighth notes. The vocal melody is written for the right hand on a grand staff and consists of 16 measures. The first four measures are marked with a '3' and a '5', indicating a triplet of eighth notes. The next four measures are marked with a '2' and a '4', indicating a pair of eighth notes. The final eight measures are marked with a '4' and a '3', indicating a pair of eighth notes. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the piano introduction and the vocal melody. The piano introduction is marked with a 'P' and the vocal melody is marked with a 'V'. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' and the key signature is one sharp (F#).

5



First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with the tempo marking *a tempo*. The bass staff contains a series of eighth notes with fingerings 1, 5, 7, and 5 indicated below them.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with several sharps. The bass staff continues with eighth notes and fingerings 7, 7, 7, and 7.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff includes fingerings 2, 5, 2, and 5. The bass staff continues with eighth notes and fingerings 7, 7, 7, and 7.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes fingerings 5, 4, 5, 4, 4, and 5. The bass staff continues with eighth notes and fingerings 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, and 7.



Fifth system of musical notation. The treble staff includes fingerings 2, 5, 1, and 5. The phrase *dying away* is written above the treble staff. The system concludes with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

Song of the Harp

Play all except the first note in each measure lightly as though plucking a harp string.

20

Pedal

The first system of musical notation for 'Song of the Harp'. It consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef, and a separate line for the pedal. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The treble staff has a 4/4 time signature. The bass staff has a 4/4 time signature. The pedal line has a 4/4 time signature. The first measure of the treble staff has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The second measure has a whole rest, followed by a half note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4. The third measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The fourth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The pedal line has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3 in each measure.

The second system of musical notation. The treble staff has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5 in the first measure. The second measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The third measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The fourth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The fifth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The sixth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The pedal line has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3 in each measure.

The third system of musical notation. The treble staff has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5 in the first measure. The second measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The third measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The fourth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The fifth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The sixth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The pedal line has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3 in each measure.

The fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5 in the first measure. The second measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The third measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The fourth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The fifth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The sixth measure has a half note G4, a quarter note A4, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note C5. The pedal line has a half note G2, a quarter note A2, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note C3 in each measure.



Serenade

Andantino

21

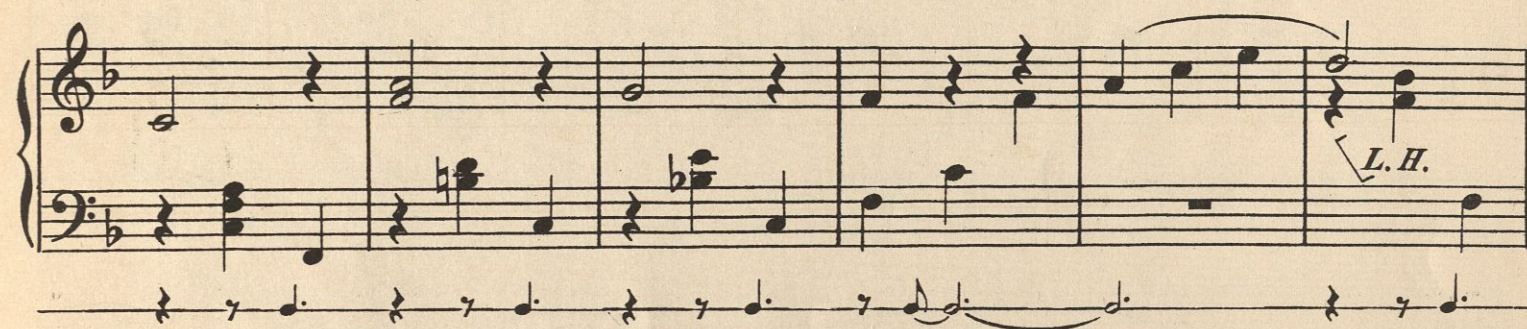
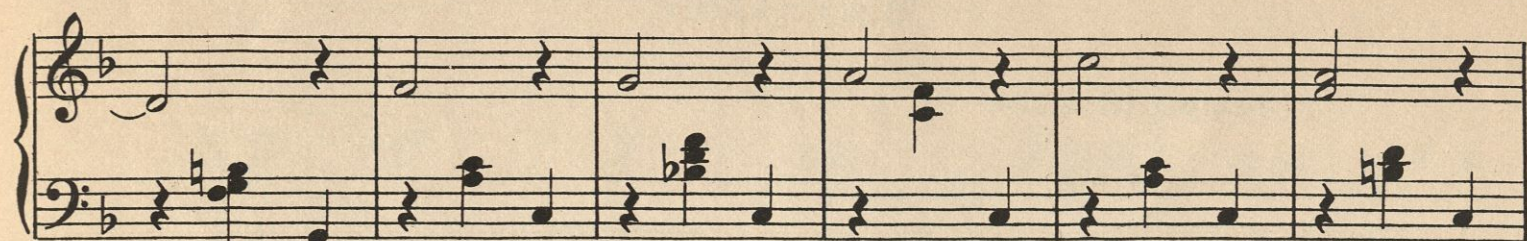
Pedal

Musical notation for measures 21-25. The piece is in 3/4 time, marked Andantino, with a mezzo-piano (mp) dynamic. The right hand features a triplet of eighth notes in measures 21 and 22, followed by quarter notes. The left hand plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. A pedal line is shown below the bass staff, indicating sustained notes.

Musical notation for measures 26-30. The right hand continues with quarter notes and half notes, including a melodic line with a slur. The left hand maintains the eighth-note accompaniment. The pedal line continues with sustained notes.

Musical notation for measures 31-35. The right hand features chords and a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The pedal line continues with sustained notes.

Musical notation for measures 36-40. The right hand features a melodic line with a slur. The left hand continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The pedal line continues with sustained notes.



May-time

Tempo di Valse

22

mf

ritard.

3

4

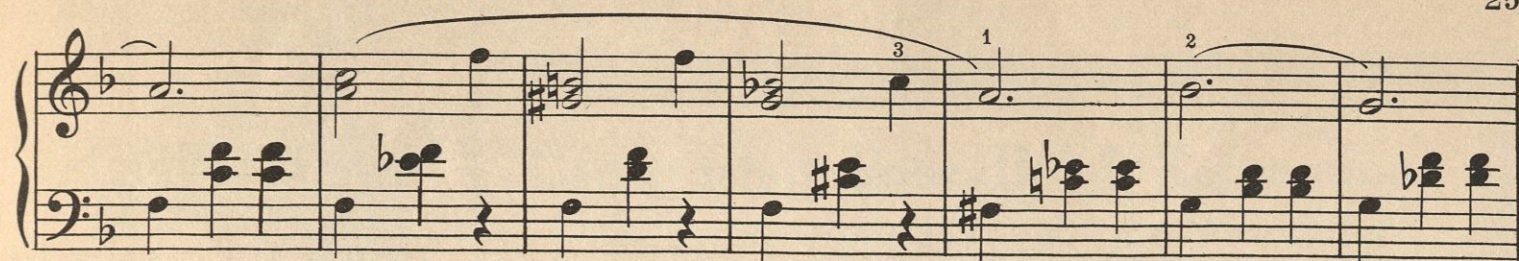
a tempo

Pedal

A musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of six measures. The first measure has a vocal note on G4 and a piano accompaniment of two eighth notes (F4, G4). The second measure has a vocal note on A4 and a piano accompaniment of two eighth notes (G4, A4). The third measure has a vocal note on B4 and a piano accompaniment of two eighth notes (A4, B4). The fourth measure has a vocal note on C5 and a piano accompaniment of two eighth notes (B4, C5). The fifth measure has a vocal note on D5 and a piano accompaniment of two eighth notes (C5, D5). The sixth measure has a vocal note on E5 and a piano accompaniment of two eighth notes (D5, E5). The piano accompaniment is written in a simple, rhythmic style, using eighth and quarter notes. The vocal line is written in a simple, melodic style, using eighth and quarter notes. The score is written on a single page, with the music for the voice and piano parts on the same page. The title "The Rose Tree" is written at the top of the page.

[illegible]

Handwritten musical score for "The Rose Tree". The score is written on three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melody with a 5-measure phrase and a 4-measure phrase, followed by a 1-measure phrase. The middle staff is in bass clef and provides harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The bottom staff is a single-line melody in a lower register, also in bass clef, with a key signature of one flat. The music is written in a simple, handwritten style on aged paper.



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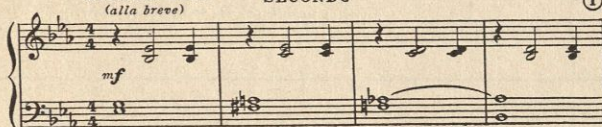
The Wishing Moon

Moderato assai

SECONDO

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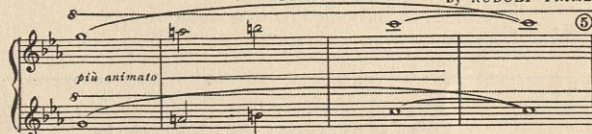
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The Wishing Moon

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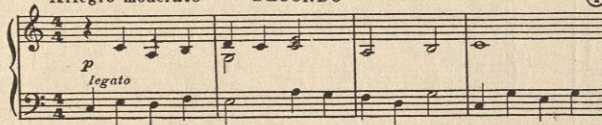
In Magic Land

Allegro moderato

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In Magic Land

Primo

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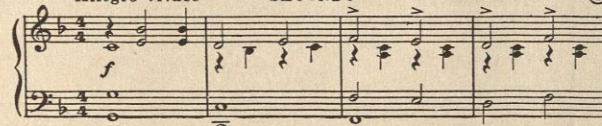
Chatterbox

Allegro vivace

SECONDO

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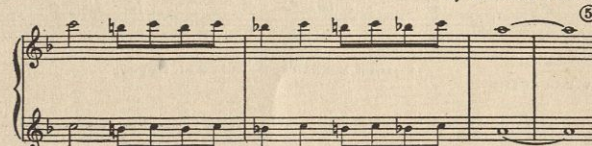
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Chatterbox

Primo

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The Blue Fairy

(VALSE)

Tempo di Valzer

SECONDO

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The Blue Fairy

(VALSE)

Primo

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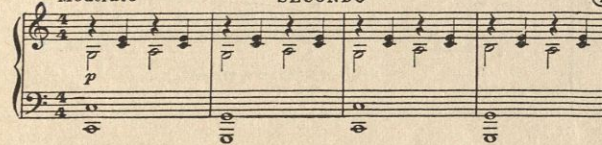
The Foxy Kitten

Moderato

SECONDO

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The Foxy Kitten

Primo

By RUDOLF FRIML



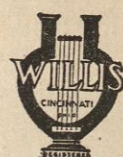
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Marionette March

FRANCINA EARLY
Op. 27, No. 1.

Moderato



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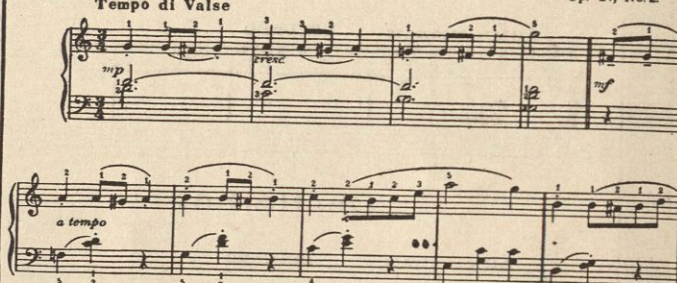
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June Roses

WALTZ

FRANCINA EARLY
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Tempo di Valse



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Dreaming by the Riverside

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Andantino



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Reindeer of the Fairies

FRANCINA EARLY
Op. 27, No. 4.

Allegretto

Tiny feet go pitter, patter,
Dashing through the midnight air,
Tiny sleds go clatter, clatter,
Pearly Santa Claus is here!

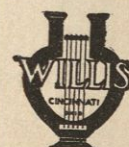


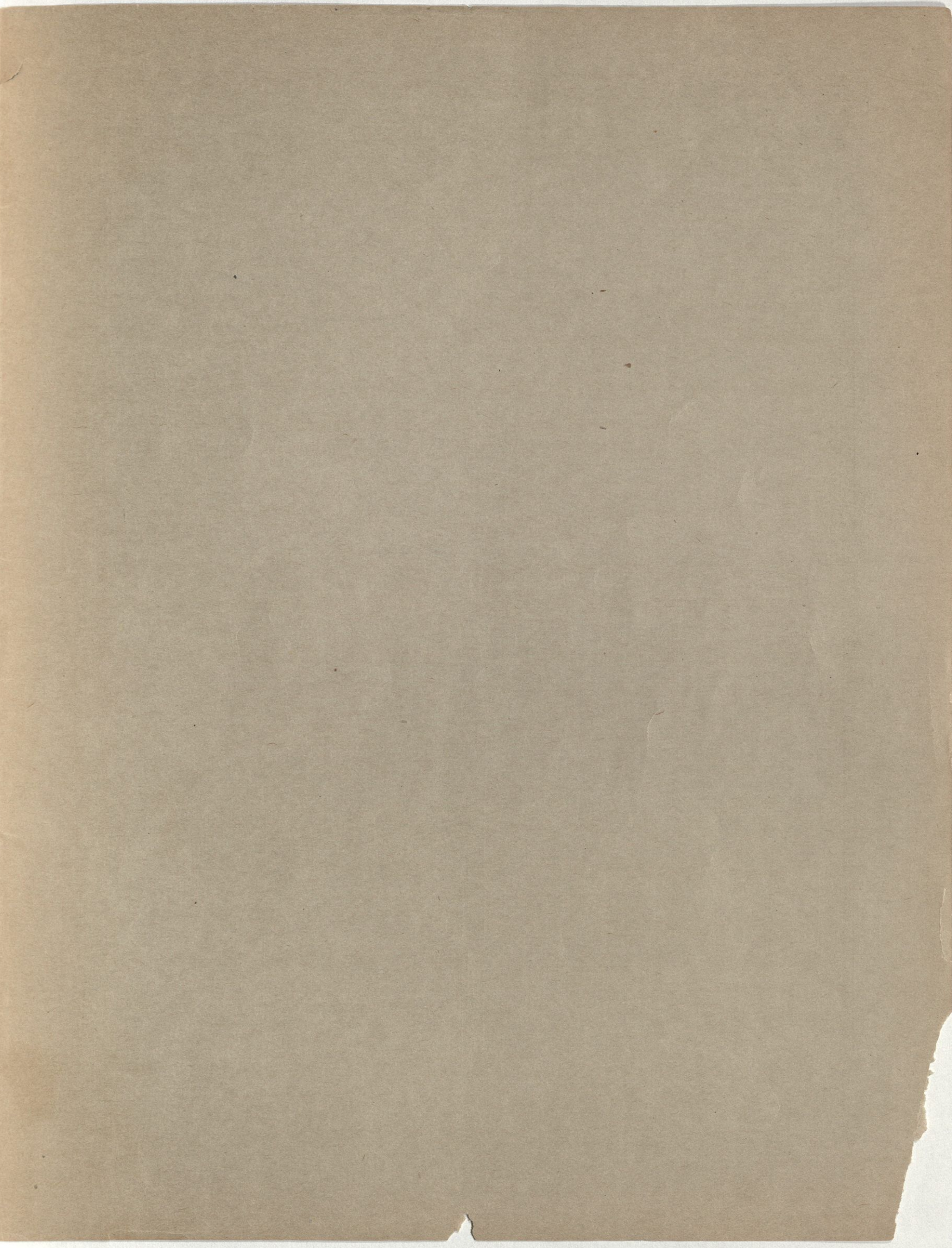
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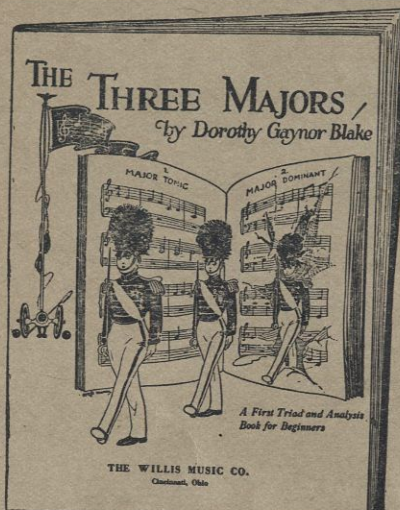
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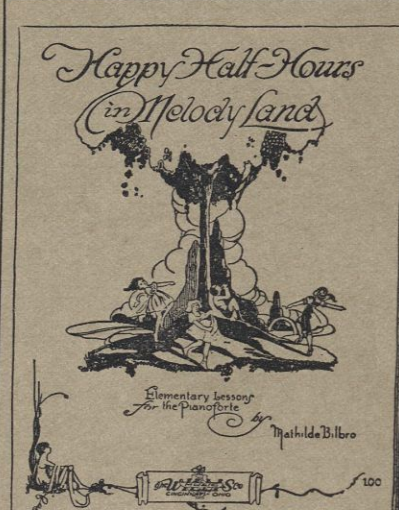


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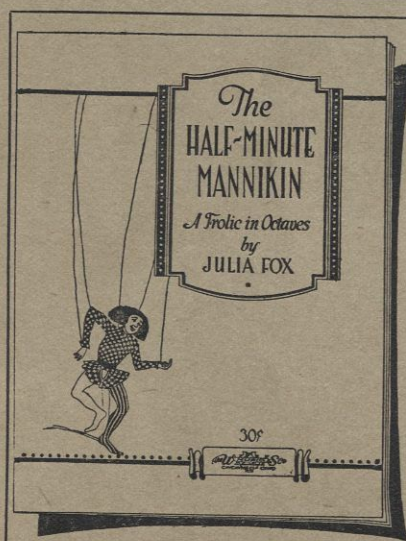
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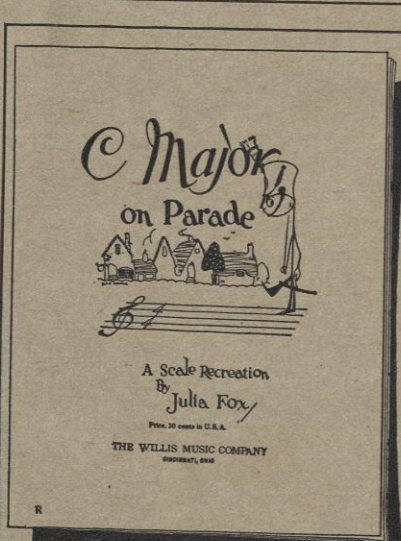
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